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TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS

INJURIOUS TO PROPERTY.

IN TROUBLE FOR FORGERY.

THE DEAD AT NOSQUITT.

REJOICING IN HYDE PARK.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.

STEALING AT CRAIG HOUSE.

AT CRAIG PENITENT BENCH.

WAR WILL LIGHT VIRGINIA.

THE FISHER ARRAIGNMENT.

OFFICIAL ACTION IN WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS ON THE BOARD.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION.

The Daily Sell to Freeze on Commodity Longs Short-Pumps Advice Regarding Wheat—Buyer's Limitless Market Transaction — Privilege Trading — The Legislature to Be Asked to Repeal the Law Prohibiting It—The Movement in the Burlington Stock.

Bull bulk goes down hard with the corn crowd just now. There is nothing left of the only asset but the duty from contemplation, and that doesn't count for much under the circumstances. There are still private reports coming in, and though they are from authority entitled—mostly worthy of acted upon with the ease of late information—they lacked just the market intensity this morning. The opening was 1@1½c over Saturday's close, and from that point there was a gain of 1@1½c until the receipts and favorable crop reports brought about a decline of nearly a cent, which was recovered at the close. Bowen Bureau & Worthington have the most encouraging reports from their own men in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

"The reports from Kansas," said Mr Worthington, "indicate that the corn crop there will aggregate between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels. The largest crop ever harvested in Kansas amounted to fully 100,000,000 bushels. Our men think the early corn made will be fully realized. The only injury they discover of any account is to corn subject to lodging from the effect will not be serious. Our reports from Nebraska and Iowa are of much the same nature. They even show actually fine conditions, and mention as nearly true as the only thing to be feared. In some places the ground is wet and the crop is not there as we. We have not heard of a single instance of injury from drouth."

A number of large receiving firms have sent men out to bring in an thought the corn statistics necessary and very long hand-gleaning accounts of actions were made to the most important positions. A representative of the firm of John B. Shaw & Co. went through Iowa via the Burlington and returned over the North Island line.

"I seems to me," he said, "that I saw actions and conditions, and I never saw better nothing even either."

A man who made a similar trip through Arkansas and Texas for Barry Brothers was not less enthusiastic in his predictions of plenty of corn for everybody.

But the bulls still have hopes. There is no stopping up of the old crop. It is not being held back in the country for higher prices. Reports promise receipts of 400 cars for to-morrow, and the shorts have not yet begun. There is a good reason why the farmers should not hold back their corn. There is a premium on the next article. If corn should ever come below anything that would be still more out of pocket. So they are making it to go that as they can.

Before leaving town last afternoon the reporter was told that Rowe was a large seller of wheat. He let go not for over 1,000,000 bushels, on which the profits would not have been less than $50,000, and were probably a good deal more. He is thought not to have been actuated by the fact that there was to be a decline in the market, but to have come out of corn, and, as Rowe, wants to turn his asset into free the terms of business. The market took the afternoon early. The bears do not seem to be greatly affected by the operations of any one man, though that man be as powerful as Rowe. Nobody appreciates that fact better than the Private private were reported in this city to report to which were acted on by a few operators, that were not generally considered on the bull. A prize wheat arrived in New York from London and was telegraphed to this city under the following explanation: "The ball is a total failure. Crop damage has already been done to the wheat, and unless they get hot, burning sun for another week it will be as bad as the last." Cable dispatches brought the same story as to corn and also forecasts of the weather experts that the unfavorable conditions would continue, while Rowe and associates telegrams called the weather "unseasonable."

The reports received by the brokers and the sentiments as to the situation on the Produce Exchange are somewhat at variance. The former has it that the wheat of Europe would all be needed by the next winter, though they admit that the rains of the last few days insured a good corn crop. Representatives of leading harvesting houses declared, however, that while there be ground to be serious enough in certain limited areas to injure the general outlook was highly favorable. One of them stated, indeed, that he did not remember a year when there was less evidence of widespread injury. He is anxious only about ripening of the grain, now preparing for an accidentally active fall. They say that anybody in touch reality that Harvest Vacation will have to take it more or less out and get it at all this year. So the services of every one will be required in the fall. Commenting on the reports of the damage to the crops the gentlemen said: "People are constantly forgetting that the country from which unfortunate reports are drawn is an enormous area that may rain fifteen to an acre, as compared with the whole that is harvested under the most favorable percentage of the entire yield. Half a dozen yards of damaged wheat before the eyes of the writer may be a large item to him, but it is not to the country at large."

The advice to owners and taggerers for protecting right to privileges on to the Board, to request the Legislature to repeal the act—to hanging him. There was no election to that end in the Call Board room yesterday.

"We are not quite ready yet," explained one of the leaders of the movement.

"What are you waiting for?"

"To get our evidence in shape."

"Evidence! Evidence against whom? The Legislature?"

"O, no; we're going to prove that fifteen or twenty of the best firms on the Board are constantly inserting privileges in spite of the law and their promise to refrain. The lawyers are at work on the matter now."

"But how can they do this without risk of detection?"

"O, there's a kind of indictability in it—they can't know from outside."

"Five orders?"

"Yes, but they are privileges just the same. You can buy cattle December Seventh at the close tonight, for example, offering them at such prices as they may be in the interest at any time before 12 o'clock tomorrow—the close over there at 12 until you can notify of a cash commission and three-quarters of a cent commission. If three hours' open alone is worth two, you see."

"But the 'consideration' makes the law a privilege?"

"O, no; the transaction looks like a put to me, and there is room to test it."

It seemed to about one among the Chicago operators outright opposed to action. A representative of one of the leading houses said: "I have been hearing a deal of talk about the law lately, and I have given the matter to the Board of Directors. I consider that the legislature committee of each Board ought not to be a matter of every day action. It is a matter of serious importance, and the business had better be let alone. I am not prepared to say that the Board would not be better off without the law, but I am sure that the change would not be made in advance. For the last three months I have been doing the work. I am a member of the Board of Trade and a member of the Produce Exchange, and I have been on the floor of both. I have been in the habit of going to the Board of Trade in the morning, and I have been in the habit of going to the Produce Exchange in the afternoon, and I have been in the habit of going to the Produce Exchange in the afternoon, and I have been in the habit of going to the Produce Exchange in the afternoon

THE DEAD AT NOSQUITE.

"Try Ayer's Pills"

For Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, resulting in Headache, I recommend as a sure cure. Unfortunately, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Rheumatism. Several victims of this disease, whom I induced to use Ayer's Pills, would testify from words of praise, if necessary, that these pills would "Try Ayer's Pills."

Rheumatism.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888.

PRIZES FOR THE BEST STORIES.

"The Tribune" Makes a Tempting Offer to Writers of Fiction.

For the best story whose principal scene and incidents are laid in Chicago, and the manuscript of which shall be received at The Tribune office on or before Oct. 31, The Tribune will pay a cash prize of $500.

For the second best story of Chicago, $75.

For the third best, $50.

For the fourth best, $25.

Besides these prizes, The Tribune's regular rates for literary matter will be paid for all stories which may be printed, whether prize-winners or not.

No story should be longer than 15,000 nor shorter than 10,000 words, and however long stories might and no doubt will be written in answering the contest, The Tribune will not be tempted to print any story longer than 15,000 words. The offer is open to the world. Foreign writers are especially invited to offer stories, and no one is barred—not even the employés of The Tribune. In order to secure impartiality in the awards the editor of The Tribune will name the selection of prize-winners to be made by disinterested and competent judges who shall be in ignorance of the authorship of the manuscripts submitted to them.

The choice of subjects may or may not be limited with their stories, as the writers themselves may wish.

[illegible] the copyright of all stories accepted, published, and paid for will vest in The Tribune; the manuscript of others will be returned to the writers.

The money market was dull and steady. There was little doing in local securities except over the counter, but they were generally firm. Foreign and domestic exchange was steady. Stocks in Wall street were quiet but strong. The Chicago produce markets were weak after a buoyant opening, but wheat and provisions averaged better for the week, the former ending seven cents higher prices for the future. As compared with Saturday corn closed 1½ cents lower, last 1½ cents higher, oats ¾ cent lower, rose and heavily ¼ cent higher, and pork 5@10c lower.

The stocks of grain in Chicago warehouses last Saturday evening were: 1,600,000 bushels of wheat, 2,512,000 bushels of corn, 720,000 bushels of oats, 30,000 bushels of rye, and 6,000 bushels of barley. Total, 5,077,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,841,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada at 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding week a year ago by 500,000 in wheat and 600,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 600,000 bushels.

The Tribune, in a series of [illegible] article to fall being the issues of acceptance of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Mr. John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President. We shall have occasion to comment freely upon some matters during the campaign and desire that our readers shall have opportunity to read them in full, and if need be to preserve them for future reference. The issues seem to us to be peculiarly distinct—not only our own intrinsic merit, but also the importance of the sentiments of a party professing to have many aims chiefly in view. Mr. Fisk's letter is the truest one of the sort—if we have not traversed all the records so far as Mr. Brooks does. Gen. Fisk does not exhibit any genuine hatred of the Republican party, but Mr. Brooks cannot hide being so. Gen. Fisk, being free from New Jersey, touches the tariff question in a gingerly fashion; Mr. Brooks goes into it pell-mell. But, after all, what has the tariff question or the discussion of the tariff question to do with prohibition? Nothing at all except as the prospect abolition of the whisky tax may be affected by the success of the temperance question. Yet the Prohibition party has declared in favor of the abolition of the tax on whisky distillery and withers any kind of reserve, while the Republican party has only consented to be a remote and (we believe) improbable contingency. It is true that Mr. Brooks assumes to inquire into the motives which govern the abolition of the tax in the case of such party, but he's a little early yet to inquire into "motives" of the description—that is to say, motives which would control certain events that are not likely to take place!

The Tribune's attempt to revive the Greenback party in Indiana in order to ward off votes from Harrison is likely to result in the "full Kingsbury." The record shows that he was one of the many Democrats who subscribed to the "financial and glorious greenback" which he now repudiates, and that he voted for the measure he now denounces. On this point Edward Hoffman, so long the Clerk of the House, is positive. Mr. Hoffman was at the time a member of Congress, and an ardent Cleveland campaign worker in Davis Circle he trusted to his memory enough to call to mind the part Voorhees had taken in the controversy to impeach the greenback. To a correspondent in Washington Mr. Hoffman said yesterday: "I was present when I cast that passage from Senator Voorhees' speech, for a speaker of the House in 1882 he voted against the Harvard amendment to the bill to authorize the issue of greenbacks. That amendment made the greenback a legal tender for all purposes, including customs duties, interest on the public debt, and for all debts owing by the United States to anybody within the United States. The amendment was adopted, and then Voorhees voted against the bill along with Frankfort, Farnsworth, S. S. Cox, Skinner, and most of the other Democrats. The Senate a few days later passed a Legal-Tender bill which was to keep regularly the same as the House bill. When the subject again came before the House and the Senate amendments were concurred. Mr. Voorhees voted for the Senate rejecting interest on the public debt, to be paid in coin. That amendment was carried by a vote of 96 to 85 and all the affirmative votes were cast by Democrats, while 39 of the negative votes were cast by Democrats. Of the 39 Democrats, including Voorhees, and of the politicians, were 30 Representatives and 4 Senators were tried to prevent it. Mr. Voorhees and Randy Sam Sapolsky, the pair he took to the 'congressy' or else he was absent on the record. But that is immaterial. He was one of the originators in 1882 which other have 'ignorancy' themselves to 1888."

REGISTERING REPUBLICAN PROPERTY.

The prospect before the Republican party is improving steadily, and is now much better than at any time since the meeting of the Chicago Convention. Where a month ago many Republicans talked of letting the ticket go rotting to the bottom of disaffection with parts of the platform unanimously adopted, now make such declarations. The determination of the Republican Senators to bring on a tariff substitute bill and take positive action with a view to reducing the surplus and mollify excessive tariff-taxation, has buckled to also disaffection and restored lagging Republicans that ought McKinleyism to the platform the real doctrine of the party is to work to Congress, and that it can be depended upon to meet the present exigency in a reasonable and proper manner.

Moreover, the present state of the Mills bill affords sufficient proof that nothing in the way of sensible and well-devised tariff reform can be expected of the Democracy. In the course of its passage through the Democratic House the Mills bill was stripped of nearly all its original merits, bartered to the lawmakers of trust associations (including the Sugar Trust), and hacked down with school sentiment and partisan exercises. The Democratic caucus reformers are proving themselves such only for buncomb and campaign purposes. Drawing nearly all the lawmakers of Southern States and nothing (going) as South Carolina rice, Louisiana sugar, and all other Democratic products, the Southern reformers are found willing to leave the Knife on the negroes of the North and at the same time get a new "issue" to divert attention from the contentious record of the Democratic organization.

As time passes and the Republicans who were angered by the McKinley pinch consider the matter coolly and give the weight to the action of the Senate they are disposed to go back to their old places. Reaction between the Democrats in the Senate and the United States are considerable. Impossible the past will. Covetous acres were granted that had been supposed, and the belief that the Democratic party is bent on granting "free trade" and the introduction of the British system appears to be affecting many votes. In Indiana and Connecticut the Prohibitionists are apparently at a standstill. The affirmation of the High License law in New Jersey seems to have satisfied the temperance sentiment in that State and greatly strengthened the Republicans. The Republican Greenbackers in Indiana are coming back to the Republican party and appearances indicate that Harrison and Morton will carry the Hoosier Commonwealth by a good majority.

In New York the betting on the result of the Presidential election has swung from two to one against Harrison to six to five in his favor. Republican prospects are brightening all around, and even if New York be counted in Cleveland, there is still a good chance for Harrison. In 1884 the result in the Electoral College stood:

Cleveland	219
Blaine	182
Cleveland's majority in 1884	37

Assuming that Harrison can carry all the States that voted for Blaine, with Indiana and Connecticut in addition, the following changes will be brought:

Electoral vote of Indiana	15
Electoral vote of Connecticut	6
Just Harrison vote	21

The transfer of the twenty-one votes of Connecticut and Indiana to the Republican column would lead to the following results:

Cleveland's Electoral vote in 1884	219
Blaine Indiana and Connecticut	21
Cleveland's vote in 1888	198

This would leave Cleveland three votes short of a majority in the Electoral College. Harrison would be efficient in the manner:

Harrison's Electoral vote in 1884	182
Five Indiana and Connecticut	21
Harrison's Electoral vote in 1888	203

Leaving Harrison an Electoral majority of 5.

The above counties to the Democratic Electoral vote of New Jersey (9) and the Electoral vote of New York (36), but if Harrison should carry New Jersey instead of Connecticut his Electoral vote would be increased to 203 and Cleveland's diminished to 195, making Harrison's majority 11. If Harrison should carry both New Jersey and Connecticut besides Indiana he would have a majority of 20—the vote then standing:

Harrison	212
Cleveland	192

If Harrison should carry all the Eastern States with, below to his Electoral majority will be 62, the poll then standing:

Harrison	245
Cleveland	183

With Harrison has a good chance of success without New York and New Jersey, the latest reports from those States are decidedly encouraging. There is good reason for the change in the betting in New York. If Harrison continues to gain as he has he may be sure of success.

WHY GEN. PALMER LEFT THE ARMY.

A reference to Stewart's Reports will explain why Gen. Palmer left the army. While we recognize fully both his honor as a soldier and his patriotism as a Union man, it seems to us that the circumstances of his resignation did anything but illustrate clearly his overpowering purity and sensitiveness. Gen. Sherman says that when he became satisfied that his cavalry "could not be moved out" under a sufficient subpoena on the railway below Atlanta and that "nothing would induce him for us to reach it with the same [illegible]," he committed the special object to Gen. Schofield on the right and ordered Gen. John M. Palmer to report to Schofield with the Fourteenth Corps. "I sent to ask under his military orders, and money to subpoena witnesses." The Fourteenth Corps contained 17,000 infantry. Gen. Palmer refused to report Gen. Schofield to the date of his commission as Major General, and denied the latter's right to summon witness over him. Gen. Palmer says Gen. Sherman to be "ignorant, Vol. II., page 91) was a man of ability, but was not accompanying. His [illegible] were unsound and wrong. His [illegible] unreasonable, extravagant in his demands, but able to move of to act on the offensive. His corps (the Fourteenth) had sustained, up to that time, fewer hard knocks than [illegible] and ought to be the strongest army, and I was anxious to give it a chance." Gen. Hooker, however, Palmer was not an extreme on statesman. Gen. Sherman patiently explained the question as to the relative rank of the two corps commanders and overruled the decision to Palmer in these terms:

> [illegible] Gen. Palmer the privileges made by [illegible] and Gen. Thomas, acting by General Order No. 20, [illegible] to [illegible] Gen. Schofield, and [illegible] to the private Hooker took at Atlanta [illegible]

Gen. Sherman communicated the substance of the above note to Gen. Thomas, to whose army Palmer's corps belonged. Gen. Thomas replied that this

> I regret to learn that Palmer has taken the course he has, and I would like to receive from the commanders of your army the full reasons of Schofield's claim for an independent command, that the matter may be finally disposed of.

Again the Gen. Sherman wrote to Gen. Palmer, arguing the point with him, advising him, as a friend, not to resign at that crisis, and he assured him that his services might be appreciated, "and sooner it might [illegible] than [illegible] or not [illegible]."

At the same time Gen. Sherman says: "I felt it my duty to say that the statement under Palmer on that back had not been unanimously, and regretted to him any want of energy or skill." But the next day two divisions of Palmer's corps were detached and ordered to support Schofield, while Palmer himself was announced to Sherman's headquarters. Gen. Palmer makes upon no immediate assignment of the regiments. Sherman referred the matter to Gen. Thomas, who recommended that the resignation be accepted. It was done, Palmer was granted the same leave of absence to go to his home in Illinois, and Gen. Jeff C. Davis was assigned to the command of the corps. "Unnecessary," says Gen. Sherman, "I had no reason to acquiesce of the withdrawal [illegible] or inactivity of that splendid corps."

This is the official reason why Gen. Palmer left that "splendid corps" which at such distance he seems where it and the opportunity and was not held back by a man who "did not like to act on the offensive," and whose "instructions on the back had not been satisfactory." Though he was a brave man, he left his command in the hands of the enemy and on the eve of the movement on Atlanta to satisfy personal pique and vanity. He was not made of the same stuff as John Logan or "Uncle Joe" Hiles, or the other Generals and privates from Illinois, who believed in staying where ever if their "right" not suited.

There is a painful likeness between the case of Gen. John M. Palmer and that of Gen. John A. McClernand.

PALMER'S TARIFF INCONSISTENCY.

Gen. Palmer who left his command in the face of the enemy to run for Governor of Illinois on the tariff issue, is now in the field as the Republican party on account of its record on the tariff and because he believes the Democratic party was the party of tariff reform. If this be the case it is not a little remarkable that he should have opposed the Democrats in 1876, and that his first vote as a tariff reform Democrat should have been cast for Horace Greeley, the incarnation of the idea of protection to the most extreme form! If he had given the Democracy in 1876 the plan which he more confidently, at the time of the vote had been made party capacity by Gen. Tilden in the St. Louis platform, but never the circumstances to procure him to the ground. The real cause for his assertion of the Republican party was because the Republicans of Illinois had no sympathy with his Greenback views and would not support them. He had manifested them to the issue to deal with Gen. Sherman, when the latter was invited by citizens of Chicago to take military control of the city during the railroad troubles, and Democratic newspapers upon the great fire of 1871. Gen. Palmer had been an old line Democrat before the war and was all [illegible] to Sherman sentiment, and during the war he exhibited another Democratic peculiarity—that of availability when it was necessary for him to take the offensive.

There was no good reason, why he should have left the Republican party in 1872 because of its position on the tariff, as we have already shown, for the first act was to vote for the most pronounced high tariff advocate in the country. It only shows how hard it was then, as have now ready for him to keep away from those with whom he had sympathized in the past. By the same rule it seemed plain why it is that the old time Republicans are not leaving their own party ranks, but are every day growing more confident and enthusiastic, knowing that there is no issue for tariff reform as the party of protection for Louisiana sugar, South Carolina rice, and Southern manufactures wholly.

THE PUBLIC SPECULATOR CLAIMS.

The course of the House Committee on Appropriations in reporting adversely to the payment of the French exclusive claims is very serious illustration of the traditional spirit which Congress has of approving the payment of the honest and legitimate debts of the Government. As to the equity of these claims, or of the mere number of them or less, there has never been any question.

As the history of them may not be familiar to all our readers it may be briefly told. The claims grew out of the seizure of various American vessels during the French war in 1798 based to succeed party with provisions. It was then our only European ally, and the French Government agreed to settle such of them as were legitimate. At a later period, however, it withdrew from its agreement, and entered treaties of Versailles that the only [illegible] every claim to pay. At last a convention was made in France which guaranteed claims amounting to $20,000,000. A commission was set up in France for a work agent was advanced to this country during the war with England, and the two Governments finally agreed to waive their respective claims, which left the American Government responsible to the citizens for the [illegible] amount by the seizure of over 60 vessels.

More than three-quarters of a century have passed, and neither the owners of these vessels nor their heirs have ever received a cent of the money, though no question has been raised as to the equity of the claims. How they came to be [illegible] in Congress during that time, all but two or three of which were favorable, and the money has been [illegible] and refused. In the last Congress a bill was passed [illegible] the Court of Claims to pass upon them and determine the amount that was due. It accomplished no such promptly, but apparently in no purpose, as the Committee on Appropriations has now reported adversely to the payment of those sums which the court passed favorably. The settlement of this fact does not seem to have come from year to year out because it should not, for [illegible] as a matter of common honesty, but more selfish and unfortunate, Congress [illegible] action, with the exception that some fair minds be found in the legal status of the question that would give an opportunity of evading payment. It is only another instance of the [illegible] which Congress has done [illegible] to cases of the kind. The Supreme Tribunal and the Choctaw claims are but [illegible] instances of the manner in which it has refused the payment of just debts year after year, only to be obliged to pay them at last, with accumulated interest. As these claims [illegible] the award of the Nation, and as there remains no question as to their merits and justice, such a policy as this is equally unjustifiable. They should be settled at once, and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

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GERMAN CAPITAL AT STRASBURG.

GERMAN NAVAL NEWS.

THE SULTAN'S GUESTS.

THE SULTAN'S GUESTS.

GERMAN NAVAL NEWS.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMAN CAPITAL AT STRASBURG.

GERMAN CAPITAL AT STRASBURG.

GERMAN NAVAL NEW

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IN GENERAL.

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Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery and Underwear, Gents' Furnishing Goods, CLOTHING and HATS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

TUMBLERS.

WILSON BROS.,

SHIRTS.

Moved

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

Niagara Falls or Buffalo and return $12.00.

CREMONA VIOLINS.

King's Partly Cooked Rolled Oats.
King's Partly Cooked Rolled Wheat.
KING & LAMB.

The Germicide
ATTACHMENT TO WATER CASES

Glen Flora Water

ONLY OFFICE OF THE GERMICIDE AND GLEN FLORA WATER CO.

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CALIFORNIA
GREEN FRUITS.
3 to 10 CAR LOADS
PEACHES,
Pears and Grapes,
Plums and Prunes

OLD GOLD

& Co.,

ALE OF LACES.

Bargains.

E SKIRTINGS, in
Guipure,

..$1.50 and $1.75
..$2.00 and $2.25
..$2.50 and $3.00
..$3.50 and $4.00
..$4.50 and $5.00
..$5.50 and $6.00

Black and Cream.

..$2.00 and $2.50
..$3.00 and $3.50
..$4.00 and $5.00

as. Gossage
& Co.
and Washington.

mped Linens.

open today an advance
ent of Stamped Linens, and
e at once before the active
Fall importations we place
ore interior on our counters

—27—

5c and 50c
EACH.

SCARFS,
TRAYS,
CARVERS,
SPLASHERS,
TIDIES,
and Fringe, New Designs
e worth 1.25 to 1.50.
me good value for $1.00.

assorted line of CANVAS
ery Work, in a variety of
, 36 in. wide, in White,
, and Beige, regular price
ade; will offer them

lose at 25c per yd.

's Partly Cooked
Rolled Oats.
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Rolled Wheat.
T BELIEVE BREAKFAST HERE.
grain grocer for Grape-Nuts
ks no other. THEY ARE
Manufactured by
NG & LAMB,
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MENT TO WATER CLOSETS
ely suppression to exhalations
previous unpleasant use and
Guarantee. TRY IT.

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ely pure spring water in the
kind; has medicinal proper-
perfect for culinary and
. Sold by druggists and
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CTION NOTICE.
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EEN FRUITS.
ARRIVAL OF
to 30 CAR LOADS
OF
PEACHES,
and Grapes,
Plums and Prunes.
Warehouse, North Water-st.
& MONTGOMERY & CO.

D
LD

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888—TEN PAGES.

ALL ADMIRED SHERIDAN.

Speaker Reed Introduces Governor Hill with Certain Remarks.

Governor Hill Says He Is Glad to Be Present to Do Honor to Gen. Sheridan's Memory.

Governor Hill Tells Some Stories of the Late General.

Governor Hill Says Sheridan Was Not Only a Great Soldier, but a Great Statesman

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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